Enginese Notices.

GENERAL WALKER'S GONE AWAY. A REW PILLIAUSTER SONG BY ONE OF THE BOYS.

Air-"Yankeo Doodle."

Air—"Yankee Doodle."

So, he' in spite of Unc'e Sam,
The Füllbur'ers started.
Did General Walker care a—bom!
He's not so chicken-hearted!
The Costs Ricans now look blue.
And Vandorblit he based.

Besides but this 'tw'ist me and you—
Law's must as won't be rusted!
Law's must as won't be rusted!
And fotched his aword to slay 'em;
The 'Greasers' have the dowl to pay,
And no pitch hot to pay him.

And no pitch hot to pay him.

The Gineral's learned some sense, I gasss—
Bith leasons allers teaches—
For he called at Swirri's in Fulton-st,
And bought sick Coats and Breeches.
The "Greases," when they see them diothes,
And knows how cheep he bought 'em.

Will all submit with willing hearts

To one who "the style" has funch 'em.

Gineral Walker's off and lost,
And fotched his clothes to entice 'em.
And, when they hear how small the cost,
They'll all come here to price 'em.

SMITH BROTHERS' One-price Wholesale and Retail CLOTHING WARRAGONS, Nos. 122, 138 and 149 Fulton-st., New-York. HOLIDAY GIFTS.

| USEPUL AND ORNAMENTAL. | Gall-band French Chins DINNER SETS. 148 places | \$47 00 White French Chins DINNER SETS. 149 places | 28 00 Colored and Gill French China DINNER SETS | 49 places | 3 25 White French China Tax Sets. 44 places | 3 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 6 45 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-band French China Tax Sets. 4 places | 10 25 Olit-b

Nearly 50 Per Cent.
W. J. F. Damey & Co.,
Nos. 651 and 633 Broadway, bet. Houston and Bleecker-ats.

HOLIDAY GIPTS, ## New Plated Corpe Unes | \$10 00 inver plated Tea Kettles | 10 00 inver plated Tea Kettles | 15 00 inver plated Care Baskets | 5 00 inverplated Care Baskets | 5 00 inverplated Tea Brooks, the dozen | 125 W. J. F. Datley & Co., Nes, 631 and 633 Broadway, bet. Houston and Bisecker etc. HOLIDAY GIFTS.

PARIS BROWNE FIGURES, &C.,
PARIS BROWNE FIGURES, &C., At an immense reduction. W. J. F. Dailey & Co., MEN'S OVERCOATS,

PROCK COATS,

BUSINESS COATS, VESTS and

To close the season.
ALPRED MURROR & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer. THE DAY, At 104 a m. IMPORTER'S SALE

SUPERS RICH
FANCY GOODS.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
Plue Ormolu and Gold Sijouterie, Ladice' Cabar,
Silver and PLAYED WARE,
China and Olds Were, Perfumery, and Fancy Articles of every
description, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The LARGEST and most SUPERS assortment ever of order sale at Augment.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & Co., Salesroom No. 364 Broadway, Corner of Franklin st. ESPENSCHEID'S HOLIDAY HAT.-Who would The Northern St. Dolling Har. Who were the Northern Springer of the New Year? When Espinscheid's aplendid Carrival Har is in the field for 1858. The most fascination and elegant dress chapsay that has ever graced the head of a gentleman. Mark, too, the shape, material and finish Mark and compare. Look around and see if there can be found in Broadways \$4 or \$5 Hat that can compare in finish, elegance and taste, with ESPENSCHEID'S Three Dollar and a Haif HOLIDAY HAT. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassaust.

Our new Winter Dress HAT is now ready, and Leave & Co.
Leave & Co.
Leaders and Introducers of Fashton.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor-House, Broadway, New York.

33 and 35. HOLIDAYS. C L O T H 1 N G .

Corner of John and Nassau-sts.

Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent less than cost. Overcoare,

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE, at WATERS'S, No. 333 Broadway, during the Holidays, and Planes and Melodeons in supportion. Also, \$10,000 worth of Jawanay at astonishingly low prices, which must be sold. PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying Cleaning, Carling, Preserving and Restoring the Hatr. Ladies by it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfamers throughout the WE WANT WING'S-Is the daily request when

in the day comme most excellent quantities and healthy distributed taste.

They are andoobtedly the most nourishing and healthy Carachus ever produced, and peculiarly pleasant for children. With hot or cold disses at lumb they are particularly nice, as well as with coffee and other strinks.

In perchaning, take none but those stamped with the name "Wing," as these are the only genuine faring Crackers made. They may be produced generally of the most respectable grocers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Fever and Ague and all

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cent), for sale at

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1857.

The Tribune for California Will be ready at 10 c'clock this moraing. It will contain the President's Message and accompaying Documents, the Congressional Proceedings, Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News minos the sailing of the last steamer. The Star of the West leaves to-day at 2 o'clock. The Mails close at 1 o'clock. Single copies in wrappers ready for maffing for sale at the counter. Price 6 cents.

The steamship Adriatic, with four days' later ad vices from Europe, now in her twelfth day and fully due, had not arrived up to the hour of going to

The New England Society of this city celebrates the 237th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrime on Plymouth Rock, this evening, by an Ora-Sion in the Church of the Messish (Broadway, near Astor place) by the Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS, jr., D. D., of Brooklyn. The seats are free to all, and we presume the house will early be crowded. There are few truer living representatives of the principles and character of the old Puritans than Dr. Stores.

To-morrow at 6 p. m., the Society will sit down to its Annual Dinner at the Astor House, with the Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illianis, the Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, jr., of Missouri, and RICHARD H. DANA, jr., of Massachusetts, among its invited guests. Gov. King, Gov. N.P. Banks, Charles Mackay and Lord Napier are also empected, but those previously named have positively promised to be present. There will of course be a large as-

James Shepherd, convicted of arson in the first degree in the Court of General Sessions, was on Baturday sentenced by Recorder Smith to be executed on the 8th of February. The prisoner solemnly protested that he was innocent of the

We give elsewhere, from The New Orleans Picagune, very complete details of Walker's movement against Nicaragua, from the day of leaving Mobile bay up to the last advices from Greytown.

The SENATE on Saturday passed the Treasury Note bill, very slightly amended, by a mixed vote. Yeas 31, Nays 18. Messrs. Crittenden, Foot, Hall, Kennedy, Seward and Wilson of the Opposition supported the bill, while Messrs. Broderick, Jeff. Davis, Johnson of Tenn., and Pugh voted Nay, with a majority of the Republicans. Mr. Douglas voted for the bill. It was so amended as to limit the du-

ration of the notes to the ensuing year, and forbid the issue of any below the denomination of \$100.

In the House. Treasury Notes were also discussed, but without result. A motion to table Mr. H. Bernett's resolution to raise a Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad was voted down-99 to 94.

From KANSAS, the letters of our correspondent herewith given come down only to the 9th inst., but we have advices through The St. Louis Democrat to the 12th. Each party held a Convention at Lecompton on the 7th, which was the day on which the Legislature was summoned by Secretary Stanton to meet in Extra Session. The supporters of the Lecompton bogus Constitution met there to nominate a "National Domocratic" State Ticket. to be elected on Monday, Jan. 4, under their Constitution; and it was reported that they intended to install the old bogus Legislature in the Legislative halls, and thus shut out the Legislature (Free-State) recently elected. Hereupon, in spite of a driving rain, the Free-State men mustered, twelve to afteen hundred strong, to see to this business, and the bogus legislature declined to turn up, and the Calhoun Convention traveled out of town rather rapidly, making their nominations by the way.

The new Legislature (House) has turaed out the "Democratic" delegation returned from Leavenworth County by means of the frauds at Kickapoo, and admitted their Free-State competitors to seate, so that the Free State majority in that branch is now abundant. The Senate will probably do likewise. Thenceforth Executive votces will avail but little.

We have no advices of further action. The Free State men want to aubmit the Topeka and Lecompton Constitutions together, and take a fair vote thereon of the whole People, submitting the result to Congress; but Secretary Stanton is very hostile to this and it is arged that to do it would be a violation of the pledges given to induce him to call the Legislature in Extra Session. Meantime events march, for to-day is that on which the vote "For the [Lecompton] Constitution," with this sauce or with that, is to be taken by Regent Calhoun's satraps and the result returned to him. Attempts have been made to organize bands of voters to go over from Missouri to take part in this election, but it is believed with indifferent success. We shall soon see.

"Will Douglas win?" is the question of the hour; and, as we cherish very decided convictions that he will win-must win-we proceed to indicate the grounds on which those convictions rest.

We need not here expatiate on the fundamental fact that he is clearly in the right; yet this, though not decisive, must have weight in a long and arduous centest. Outside of those who by party allegiance and personal advantage or expectations are committed to sustain whatever has the Presidential sanction, there is absolutely no dissent from Mr. Douglas's essential proposition that no State organization for Kansas must be recognized by Congress which shall not have first received the distinct approval and ratification of a majority of the People of Kansas. Apart from the unanimous Republican party, the almost equally unanimous American party of the Free States and Mr. Douglas's section of the Democratic party, independent observers of no party, whether citizen or only sojourning among us, are all united in support of this position. In the thousand note much surprise, or disappointment, not to say regret, expressed by his life-long adversaries at finding Mr. Douglas the champion of this dectrine -frequent arraignments of his sincerity or consistency in taking this position-but no intimation that the position itself is unsound, except on the part o the anti Douglas section of his own party. Those who endeavor to sustain the Lecompton Constitu tion have absolutely no support outside of the circle of "the party," while even the Democratic journals of the great North-West seem to be nearly ten to one on the side of Douglas, and they have able ccadjutors among their compatriots in the older

Mr. Douglas has the further advantage of the general admission of his opponents that what he insists on in the case of Kansas ought to be (or to have been) done. None but the extremest Southern Fire-caters attempt to deny that the Lecompton Constitution should have been submitted to the People. The very few who trest such Submission as unnecessary prove it the contrary by urging that if it had been submitted it would have been vote ! dewn! After that, to adduce arguments to any sincere Republican or Democrat in favor of Sub-

mission must be a work of supererogation. But Mr. Douglas has on his side the further ad vantage of Mr. Buchanan's recorded admission that the Constitution ought to have been submitted. The Message is clear enough on this point, but Mr. Buchapan is on record as taking far more decided ground on the subject. Here is a passage from his Letter of Instructions to Gov. Walker on his

When such a Constitution shall be submitted to When such a Constitution and he shoulded in the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence. I re-peat, then, as my clear conviction, that unless the Convention submit the Constitution to the vote of all the actual settlers of Kansas, and the election fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will and ought to be rejected by Congress."

Here is an unmistabable indorsement in advance

of Mr. Douglas's present position-one which cannot be evaded nor explained away. If the President was right last June, Mr. Douglas is right now. Nay, the President clearly admits now that Mr Douglas is right, by proposing that the principle o submission to the People be insisted on in all fatur cases of the organization of States. If that prin siple is good for all other cases, why not for this Mr. Douglas has the further advantage of having his case entirely free from any complication with negroes or their rights. To nine-tenths of the Democrats of this free and enlightened Republic it is reason enough for opposing any measure or principle that it is somehow deemed favorable to negross, or to involve their recognition as men, havng human faculties and rights. But Mr. Douglas, in insisting on the submission of any proposed Constitution of Kansas to her People, has nothing to say for negroes or the rights of negroes. He avows himself ready to vote for the admission of Kansas. or of any other embryo State, with Slavery, provided such is the free choice of her white inhabitants. It will be very hard to cry him down as a Black Republican" while be holds this position.

That Mr. Douglas will be able, in the outset, to pess an Enabling Act through the Senate, we do ot maintain. For, in the first place, thirty of the sixty-four Senators are from Slave States, and, though we do not believe all of these will sustain the Lecompton fraud, we cannot indicate any one of them as certain not to do so. Then there are Messrs. Bright and Fitch of Indiana, who were

nover elected to the Senate, and only hold their scate on sufferance, by favor of the South. Their case lies in a nutshell: The Constitution of Indispa requires either a concurrent vote of the two Houses or a majority in Joint Ballot to elect U. S. Senators. In 1855, the Republicans had a large mejority in Joint Ballot, but were a minority in the State Senate, so all their efforts to choose a U. S. Senator were baffled. In the Legislature chosen last year, the position was reversed; the Democrats had a majority in Joint Ballot, but there was a Republican majority in the Senate, so that the Republicans turned the tables on their opponents and refused to go into Joint Ballot for the choice of Senators. Nevertheless, a Joint Ballot was had for some other purpose, whereupon the insjerity of this mass meeting (which for any other purpose than that for which it was held it clearly was) proceeded to elect two Senators, without the concurrence or presence and in defiance of the emphatic protest of a majority of the Senate. Now, the U. S. Sepate had just decided, in Mr. Harlan's case, that a Joint Ballot agreed to by both Houses for the express purpose of choosing U. S. Senstors cannot adjourn over to a day certain and then proceed to elect a Senator in the absence of a majority of either branch of the Legislature. This was a wrong decision, made to subserve a partisen purpose; but there can be no doubt whatever that both branches must first agree to go into Joint Ballot for a specified purpose be fore any valid action can be taken as by such Joint Ballot. Such agreement was had in the Iowa case but was not in that of Indiana, so that Mesers Bright and Fitch are no Senators from Indiana, but only Senators deputed by the Slave States to represent them in the name of Indiana. Thus bound and gagged, they will doubtless vote for their real masters, not for their supposititious constituents. Setting these saide, there is just no Free-State

opposition to Mr. Douglas's position except that of Mr Bigler, who represents Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Gwin will vote for the South, being a Southern man by education and feeling and wanting extensive favors at the White House and at the Departments, but his judgment is on the side of Douglas. Mr. Geo. W. Jones of Iowa is out of a situation, and must look to the White House for anything he is to receive hereafter, so that he will probably vete with the South. Mr. Allen of Rhode Island is very near the end of his rope, with a moral certainty that he cannot be reflected; yet we taink he will not vote against Douglas unless extraordinary influences should be brought to bear upon him. All the residue of the Senators from the Free States, no matter of what party, save those who represent the Camden and Amboy Railcoad, will vote with Douglas against the Lecompton fraud; and these, though not a majority of the Senate, represent States which have a decided majority in the House. In the House, then, the Calhoun-Lecompton Constitution will be knocked in the head, supposing it should be able to crawl through the Senate. Mesars. Bell, Crittenden, Houston and Kennedy may finish it in the Senate if they choose; but it can be beaten in the House without a vote, except Blair's, from the Slave States against it, though we believe Mr. Jewett of Ky. (Democrat) has already declared against it, and there are some others who can scarcely be constrained to vote in its favor. If they lack courage to vote against it, they will be out of the way at the decisive call of the roll.

That we are not resting merely on general data, an incident which occurred last Wednesday in the journals or so received at this office, we House will show. We find it in the correspondence of The Albany Evening Journal:

"When he [Cox] sat down, a raw hand from Indians, by the name of Hoghes, replied, and closed a rambling discourse by introducing an amendment bighly laudatory of the Message, and thereon called the previous question, saying that 'he wished to bring Lencerats to the test.' The old managers, Phelps, Letcher and Houston, were alarmed. Telers were demanded on seconding the call for the previous question. A large majority of the Democracy had passed between the tellers—but there was an ominous hanging back, and a great deal of putting of heads together and running to and fro through the hall, which ended in Hughes withdrawing his amendment! Thus, the friends of the Administration did not dare to come to a vote on the proposition, and backed square out. Let it be noted, that the first speech made in the new Representatives' Hall was by a Democrat against the Let it be noted, that the first speech made in the new Representatives' Hall was by a Democrat against the Kansas pelicy of the President, and that on the first day of its occupancy the party skulked from a vote on a resolution laudatory of the Message of James on a resolution laudatory of Buchanan. A bad beginning

This Mr. Hughes, be it observed, is the only Semocrat from a Free State whom Col. Orr has seen fit to place on the Committee on Territories, while five slaveholders to only four in all (Hughes included) from Free States compose that Committee. Of course, the Speaker knew his man, and has formed the Committee with an eye to having a majority that will stick at nothing. Regent Calhoun is perfectly safe in the hands of that Committee, but when he emerges from it into the House he will find himself in quite another atmosphere. His "Constitution" will be turned inside out and upside down before it has gone through Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Chairman Stephens's tactics will prove here of no avail.

-We do not here embark on the sea of speculation as to the effect of this struggle on Mr. Douglas's presumed aspirations or prospects. "Sufficient unto the day," &c. But, as he will probably save his party in Illinois from a defeat next year, which otherwise was morally certain, and will thus secure his reflection, we do not believe he will or can be turned out of the Democratic party. Defeated bolters are executed as rebels; not so those who prove successful. Ultimately, Mr. Douglas is quite likely to be recognized as having saved his party from impending ruin. We venture to say that "Douglas Democrats" will be more abundant six months hence in the Old State than now, and they are now by no means scarce

But let the morrow take thought for itself. During the discussions on the Kansas-Nebrask bill. THE TRIBUNE suggested that probably th next project of the slaveholders would be the reviva of the African Slave-Trade. This suggestion was received at the time with anything but the respect it merited. Yet it turns out to have been, after all, only a piece of rational foresight. This matter of the revival of the African Slave-Trade has already become a regular topic of Southern agitation; and during this present season it has been under discussion in not less than three Southern Legislatures. In South Carolina it came up on the report of a special committee to which had been referred certain portions of a message of the late Governor Adams, in which the policy of reviving the African Slave-Trade was strongly urged. This report. which is a very elaborate document, is now before us in the shape of a pamphlet of fifty pages and upward.

In the minds of this Committee, "the best devised schemes of philanthropy fall into nothingness before the irresistible conviction that God designs African elavery to be an American institution, an unavoidable and unalterable element of American "civilization," as characteristic of America, and, in the absence of foreign interference, as certain of

percetuation as "the caste system of Asis," "the "feudal biring systems of Europe," or the "can-"nibal slave system of Africa," of which our American system is set forth as a "modified form." The existing & ati-Slavery agitation is traced back by this learned Committee to the Reformationon the whole, rather a respectable origin. The Reformation, we are told, led to an "extended " range of enquiry, which sometimes resulted in " the wildest and most erroneous theories," the practical result being, after a few generations, to leave a portion of Europe "under a burden of "practical infidelity." "The consequence "was an ephemeral claim of 'rights,'" which French philosophy, at a later period, so aptly illustrated: the right of rebellion, murder and anarchy, the right of treason, or, in a sogle word, the so called "rights of man"-the right to do everything but "obey the laws of God and his country." Having its origin in this source, the Anti-Slavery sentiment had for a while such potency as to lead to the prohibition of Slavery in the North-Western States, its abolition in the Northern States, the prohibition of the African S'ave-Trade, and, finally, the abolition of Slavery in the British West Indies. The same notions even took root in the South, but were arrested there by the anccessful culture of cetton and other produce, the Southern population being fortunately "more alive to the material in-· terests of the country than to the mere sentiment of universal equality and factitious liberty." This change of feeling has been reënforced by the results of emancipation in the West Indies. The heedless philanthropy of the past age has been checked. " Emancipation in the South-"ern States is both a legal and a moral impossibility. The culture and consumption of cotton, and other slave produce, constitute in themselves a mortgage on the good faith of manhind, and it is too late in the progress of events for the voice of Wilberforcian phi-'lanthropy to be heeded. The great want of the day is tropical produce, and this want is destined ' to measure the decay of negro humanity."

But how reconcile with this view the zeal ex hibited by Great Britain against Slavery! "If," as the Committee allege, "under the influence of a morbid philanthropy she has brought ruin upon "her West India islands," and has struck a damsging blow at her own prosperity, why should she seek to repeat similar experiments elsewhere, sure to be attended by similar results to herself? The answer given by the Committee is, that though Great Britain would lose positively, and that to a great extent, still she would gain relatively. By destroying the productiveness of Brazil, Cubs, and the Southern States, the relative productive capacity of the British West Indies would be restored to what it was before the abolition of Slavery. "Failing to attain any actual advance from the dilemma into which she has fallen. "her only alternative is to seek a comparative result. This can be accomplished only by embarrassing, jeopardizing and crippling those countries of America, which, by avoiding her example, have preserved the institution of Slavery, and thereby continued to supply commerce with the products which civilization demands as the necessaries of life. One sure method of doing this is to keep up the abolition agitation in the slaveholding countries, and to suppress the slave trade where it exists. This policy, which she has industriously and successfully pursued is not 'now, and never was any other than a well con-' ceived scheme of self-aggrandizement"-though how Great Britain is to be aggrandized by the curtailment of commerce, and by the ruin of her best sustomers, is not quite so clear to us as it seems to be to this Committee. At all events it appears that the cotton mortgage on the good faith of mankind is not quite so potent as the Committee had just before represented it.

In the case of the United States this British agitation against Slavery has, according to this Committee, still another object in view, namely, the distribution of the American Union-a suggestion back ground; in that operation, at least, she is likely to find a good many Southern sympathizers. This charge is stated in the following impassioned terms: "Your Committee is warranted, from all "the indications of the day, in assuming that to sow further diesensions between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, with the hope of dissolving their compact under circumstances calculated to insure a series of civil and servile wars, is the diabelical scheme upon which British calculation has brought Northern hatred, license and fanaticism to unite, and that it is this, and this alone, which is now fermenting the evil passions of our people, blinding the vision of our statesmen, paralyzing the efficacy of our laws, vitiating the harmony of our States, invading the sanctity of our churches, debasing our literature, distracting our foreign policy, impairing the integrity of republican institutions, disgracing our legislation, and polluting the very altar of justice." We do not know what the particular allusion is in this last clause; probably not to the Dred Scott decision. Yet, if the statements of the Committee are to

be taken as true, one would suppose that they would regard the dissolution of the Union as intended by Providence quite as much as the existence of Slavery, whether the "cannibal systen" which prevails in Africa or that "modified form" of it now existing in America. "The whole history of our Union displays the truth," so this Committee declare. "that the bireling and slave sections comprise two distinct peoples, have distinct civilizations, distinct characteristics, institu-'tions, aspirations, destinies." If that be so, how expect to keep them united? After these preliminary disquisitions, the Committee proceeds to the question more immediately before it. The revival of the alave-trade is recommended, first, as due to the world in order to afford it a competent supply of cotton; secondly, as due to South Carolina to enable her to bring into cultivation some two or three million acres of fortile land-half the area of the State capable of being cultivated-now lying waste for want of labor, which can only be supplied by stopping the drain upon her slave population occasioned by the demand from the States west of her. Tue Committee calculate that the slave-importing States will require in the next ten years not less than five or six hundred thousand head of negroes, while the slave breeding States are not in a condition to supply during that period above two hundred thousand, leaving an annual deficit of thirty or forty thousand to be supplied, if at all, from Africa. The objection that the importation of slaves from Africa might interfere with the profits of the breeders at home, is easily disposed of. "The true question involved is not whether the 163 000 owners of slaves in the five exporting States would have their interests a little impaired, but whether the monopoly they now hold is just and proper; whether the value of their slaves should

continue to be sugmented at the expense of the country; whether it is not true that they can not furnish the labor required by the country, and whether the interests of ten millions of people in "the Southern States, and thrice that number in "the bireling States and in Europe, which require a large addition to our productive labor in the form of slaves, should not be paramount to that of the few whe, either for the payment of a debt "or in a spirit of speculation, sell their slaves to the highest bidder."

There are other curious points made in this report on which we have not touched. In fact, it proved a little in advance of the times. The Legislature was evidently afraid either to adopt or reject it, so they compromised matters by laying it on the

We understand that the most solive exertions are made by a faction of the Democratic party to defeat Mr. Charles McClenachan, the present Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, and candidate for reelection. The reasons are that he has not been sufficiently servile to the speculators and contractors in the use of his office; that instead of leading off in opposition to the laws which restricted their plandering, he has absolutely recognized the laws laid down by the Courts, and refused to assist in nullifying them. The nature of the opposition to him may be inferred from the fact that a few days since somebody called at the house of a prominent Opposition member and stated that a man who wants the place of Clerk would give \$2,500 to be elected. The offer was not, of course, directly made; but the English of it was that if the said member would vote against Mr. McClenachan he could pecket that respectable sum of money. The circumstance also elucidates the motives which have originated a fierce contest for the Presidency of the Board, to which position the tero of dirty streets, Henry Arcularius, aspires; and in whose behalf one Genet the other day had a fight in the clerk's room with Councilman Haswell, also a candidate for President. During this fight Genet had a handful of bills knocked from his hand and scattered over the floor; some hundreds of dollars of bluff money, which he was flaunting in the faces of members, and of which a \$50 and some smaller bills mysteriously disappeared in the row. The speculators and jobbers are determined to secure that branch of the City Gevernment, and it behaves all honest members to unite against them regardless of partizan differences, as the people united against Wood. Abore all it will be necessary to sustain the present clerk, if for no other reason than to have somebody in the new Board who knows the business.

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. T. TRIBUNZ.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1857. The Union of last evening replies at great length o Gov. Walker's letter of resignation. It thinks that no damage is done. The mine has been sprung; but the Administration, so far from baving been blown sky high, has not the smell of fire upon its garments. The President remains firm and unjostled, where he was when the explosion took place.

A regard for peace and order, a respect for the dignity of law and for the authority of Government forbade that a Constitution framed by the authorized representatives of the people should be thrown out of doors and into the mire of Abelition politics, and turned over to the rough and ruffish handling of such rowdies and rebels as Gen. Lane and Osawatamie Brown. It is idle for Gov. Walker to oppose his fine spun theories and wild vagaties of speculative thinking to the straightforward honesty and stubborn fairness and justice of the distinct submission of the Slavery question to a popular vote. which policy might have dictated to keep in the It is vain for him to contend that the Slavery question is not the great, absorbing subject of interest. which overrides all others in Kansas and the country at large.

The Union finds itself unable to sympathize with Gov. Walker's apprehensions of civil war. If there be rebellion or insurrection in the Territory, it will be wanten, causeless, unprovoked and incendiary. It will be a war, upon the makers of which every good citizen in the country, North and South, will invoke a severe and summary punishment from the constituted authorities. It will be in opposition to measures, under which the broad ends of substantial justice are sought and cannot fail to be secured. These who create or aid and abet in creating such a war, will, if they escape bullet and bayonet, deserve halter and gibbet.

Thus saith The Union.

The Hon, Samuel S. Marshall, a Democratic member of the House from Illinois, writes a letter to The Union, in support of Mr. Douglas. He de clares that the preservation of the Democratic party depends upon its firmness in carrying out the principles of popular sovereignty in good faith, to the end. If they are made a mockery of by miserable forms and technicalities, the party is lost. From Another Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1857. General Cass addressed a letter to Gov. Walker ast evening, in which he combate the positions which he takes in his recent letter, one by one, and accepts his resignation.

To the Associated Frem.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857.

Lord Napier has, by instruction of Lord Clarendon, placed in the hands of Secretary Case a number of medals which her Majesty's Government desires to present to the officers and men engaged in the several expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States for the recovery of Sir John Franklin and his companions.

companions.

Her Majesty's Government directs Lord Napier to express the high sense which they entertain of the zeal and devotedness of the parties who volunteered in these enterprises, and their earnest hope that the directs of the United States who shared the same dangers may be permitted to accept the same honorary recognitions as the officers and men of her Majesty's service employed in the cause of the Arctic discovery. To The N. Y. Herald.

It is known here that some of the members of the

Cabinet do not agree with the President in his deter mination to stop Gen. Walker in his course, and that one of them has written a letter to a friend in the South, which he intimates that he may be under the necessity of coming out with a letter defining his position on this question, or perhaps even of resigning his seat

The friends of Walker have carefully canvassed the subject here, and say that two members of the Cab-net and twenty-two of the Southern Senators are op-posed to any interference against him. There will be

posed to any interference against him. There will be some more developments in this matter before long that will be very rich, and probably startle some of the old fogles who are atraid of a fuse.

Much interest is manifested in Washington concerning Donnelly, now under seatence of death, who was favorably known in this community. Several petitions, numerously signed, including the names of some of our more prominent citizens and of ladies, have just been transmitted to New-Jersey to be presented to the Court of Pardons, asking for a commutation of his sentence.

This morning the body of Gen. Newland was found

Scatteg in the oacal. He was formerly a premitted deating in the oncal. He was for nearly printing politicien in North Carolina, and late Superintendity Engineer of Heiber Improvements at Shabeygas. His death was accidental.

The Southern mail from all points, as late as the

has been received.

The Mobile Register reports the inundation of the Black Warnior River, 55 feet above low water made. Between four and five thousand bales of cottes had been lest, a large number of cattle carried away, and much other damage occasioned.

At a meeting in Mobile on the 14th inst., General Winston presided, and addresses were made by Porty Walker, Judge Micek, C. Langdon, Judge Hepkins and others, and resolutions adopted favorable to the Walker cause in Nicaragua.

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS First Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted reactations that, as consideration of the financial condition of the country and the embarrassments of the Treasury, the raise of duty established by the tariff of March last expit to be unvertally increased; and also in favor of the substitution of a system of home valuation on imported goods. The resolutions lay over.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treasure Verta bill.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treasury Note bill.

Mr. WILSON said the closing hours of the Treasury and they were now at the commencement of the Thirty-fifth trying to fill the treasury, which was now empty. He called attention to some facts connected with the expenditures of the Government. He thought Congress should revise the tariff so allow restore the duties on iron, cotton and vesion goods to where they were by the tariff of 1846. That would increase the revenues of the country something like two millions of dollars, and thus there some relief. He would vote for the issue of tea millions in Treasury notes under the circumstance, but not for twenty.

lions in Treasury notes under the direamstance, bat not for twenty.

Mr. HUNTER insisted that ten millions would set be enough, and it would be necessary to pass another bill near year providing for more. It had better be done new, all at once.

Mr. WILSON replied be should not be surprised if over twenty millions was asked for before the close of the session, owing to over-estimates of receipts and the large amounts recommended for expenditure in the War and Navy Departments.

Mr. BENJAMIN said Congress authorized the debta to be incurred, and therefore ought to provide means for their payment, instead of charging the Atministrativation with extravagance.

Mr. SEWARD attributed the revulsion to over-importation and the diversion of capital from its ordinary

Mr. SEWARD attributed the revulence of eveningportation and the diversion of capital from its ordinary
channels. He did not believe the banks to blame.

Mr. DAVIS advocated the bill as a simple proposition to berrow money to meet the wants of the Government, and thought the Executive was responsible
for the proper application of the money. Instead of a
revenue taniff he preferred free trade, as far as was
creationable.

practicable.

Mr. DIXON spoke in favor of the protection of
American industry as the best means of restoring
confidence, reviving trade and replenishing the Treas-

Mr. COLLAMER opposed the bill, and took occaelon to remark that with all the boasting of the SabTreasury system and hard money currency, when the
pressure came the whole bottom was knocked out, and
application was then made for the issue of irredeenable paper. Why not honestly borrow hard measy
and pay interest for it, with which to pay the dobts of and pay interest for it, with the Government?

Mr. HUNIER defended the Sub-Treasury System.

Air. HUNTER defended the Sub-Treasury System.

It was established in order that the Government should not be embarrassed by back suspensions in the massgement of the finances. Treasury notes were the cheapest mode in which increase an be borrowed, and would not, as was charged, be forced on the proplete the exclusion of gold and silver in the payment of debts.

At 4 o'clock as increases of the contract of the property of the contract of the payment of debts.

debts.
At 4 o'clock an unsuccessful motion was made an adjourn—a majority seeming determined to pass the bill before an adjournment.
Mr. TRUMBULL proceeded to show the extravagance of this as well as the preceding Administration, saying it now wants to spend \$.0,000,000 within the next eix months. No necessity for raising \$20,000,000

rext eix months. No necessity for raising \$20,000,000 has been shown.

Mr. PUGH (Ohio) opposed the bill, regarding it as a strange proposition to come from the Democratic side of the House to issue twenty millions of shimplasters. He was, however, willing to vote for it if it could be reduced so as to provide only for raising so much money as was immediately wanted. He wished to prevent the circulation of these notes as bank notes.

The bill was amended, limiting the operations of the act until the 1st of January, 1859 and prohibition solves of a less denomination than one hundred dollars, and it then passed by 31 against 18, as follows:

Year-Messra Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigge Bigler, Brown Clay, Crittenden, Douglas, Evens, Fitch Fitzpatries, Food, Green, Baie, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ark. Jones, Kennedy, Mallery, Massen, Pearce, Polk, Reid, Schaatian, Soward, Stuart, Thompson of N. J., Wilson and Wright.

Nave.-Messra Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Diren, Douttle, Durkes, Fessenden, Hamin, Hartan, Johnson of Tenn., King, Pogh, Siemmons, Trumbull and Weds.

At 61 the Senate adjourned.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America is Conrees assembled. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause treasury notes for uch sum or sums as the exigencies of the public service may require, but not to exceed, at any time, the amount of \$20,000,000, and of denominations not less than \$100 for any such note, to be prepared, signed and issued in the menner hereinafter provided.

Src. 2. And be it further enacted, That such treasury notes shall be paid and redeemed by the United States,

Src. 2. And be it further enacted, That such treasury notes shall be paid and redeemed by the United Stater, at the Treasury thereof, after the expiration of one year from the dates of said notes, from which dates, until they shall be respectively paid and redeemed, they shall be respectively paid and redeemed, they shall be result notes as that be expressed in said notes, which rate of interest upon the first issue, which shall not exceed \$6,000,000, of such notes shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President; but shall in no case exceed the rate of six per centum per annum. The residue shall be raised, in whole or part, after public advertisement of not less than thirty days, as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, by exchanging them, at their par value, for specie to the hidder or bidders who shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding six per centum, upon the said notes, interest thereon shall cease at the expiration of sixty days' notice of raddiness to pay and redeem the same, which may at say time or times be given by the Secretary of the Treasury in one or more newspapers published at the seat of Government. The payment or redemption of said notes herein provided shall be made to the lawful holders thereof, respectively, upon presentment at the Treasury, and shall include the principal of each note and the interest which shall be due thereon. And for such payment and redemption, at the time or times herein specified, the faith of the United States is hereby solemnly pledged.

Src. 3. And be it further enacted, That much treasury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be signed in be-

Src. 3. And be it further enacted. That such treatury notes shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be rigned in behalf of the United States by the Treasurer thereof, and countersigned by the Register of the Treasury. Each of these officers shall keep in a book or books provided for that purpose separate, full and accurate accounts, showing the number, date, amount and rate of interest of each treasury note signed and countersigned by them, respectively; and also similar accounts showing all such notes as may be paid, redeemed canceled as the came may be returned, all which accounts thall be carefully preserved in the Treasury Department. And the Treasure shall be count quarterly for all such treasury potes as shall have been counterall such treasury notes as shall have been constrained by the Register and delivered to the Treasurer for irane.

SEC 4. And be it further enacted. That she Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President, to cause such portion of add treasury rotes as may be deemed expedient to be saued by the Treasurer in payment of warrants in favor of public creditors, or other persons lawfully entitled to such payment who may choose to receive and notes in payment at par. And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized, with the approbation of the President, to borrow from time to time such sums of money upon the credit of such notes as the President may deem expedient; provided, that no treasury notes shall be piedged, hypothecated, sold or disposed of in any way for any purpose whatever, either directly or indirectly, for any sum less than the amount of such notes, including the principal and interest thereof.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That said Treasury notes shall be transferable, by assignment isdorsed the man and the same and th ricauo. And be it further enacted. That the Secre-

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted. That said Tresserry notes shall be transferable, by assignment indorsed thereon by the person to whose order the same shall be made payable, accompanied together with the delivery of the notes so assigned.

SEC 6. And be it further enacted. That said Tressury notes shall be received by the proper officers in payment of all duties and taxes laid by the authority of the United States, of all public lands sold by said authority, and of all debts to the United States of any character whatever, which may be due and payable at the time when said Treasury notes may be offered in payment thereof: and upon every such payment could be all be given for the amount of principal and at the time when said Treasury notes may be offered in payment thereof; and upon every such payment credit shall be given for the amount of principal and interest due on the note or notes received in payment on the day when the same shall have been reserved by such officer.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That every Collector of customs, receiver of public moneys, or other officer or agent of the United States who shall receive